

# The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 1383

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26. 1739.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1381.



IS scarce possible for the great and ambitious Part of a Community to fall out without involving Numbers of those below them in their Quarrels: And, whatever become of the former, the latter are sure to suffer. 'Tis therefore of no small Importance to the peaceable, well-

meaning Part of the People, whose Views should, and generally do tend to *Virtue and Civility*, to enter seriously and impartially into the Consideration of this Point. How considerable soever the Chiefs of a Party may be, and however significant their Quarrels, they are, they can be nothing, except they are supported by the honest, undesigning Multitude, one Way or another.

What is it that gives Rise to Parties, but the Ambition of some and the Avarice of others, who want to enlarge the Power and Wealth of a State into their own Hands? To this flagitious End they foment Dissension, form Factions, and excite Animosities between the virtuous, quiet, but undiscerning Commonalty, who little think that the chief, the only Aims of these fomenting Leaders is no more than the Advancement of their own private Interest, or the Gratification of some private Prejudice or Pique.

The Publick Good indeed is always pretended on these Occasions, and may sometimes happen to be blended with private Interest; but this is purely accidental; it being seldom or never originally intended. This Truth is confirm'd by the History of all Ages and Nations; and more particularly by our own, where, if we trace it up to the earliest Times, it will be seen, that our Divisions arose solely from the private Views of some ambitious, designing Individual, who baited himself into the good Opinion of the People, by putting on the Vizard of Patriotism and Publick Good.

That this is our Case at this Time, will, I think, hardly be deny'd by the most sanguine of our Party Advocates. For if the Time when our present Divisions arose, and the Motives that gave them Birth, be weigh'd with Attention, it can scarce remain a Doubt, that they were more owing to Ambition and Resentment, than the Considerations of Publick Good.

We may date the Origine of our present Dissensions from the first Publication of the *Craftsman*. There might have been some Bickerings amongst certain Great Men before that Period of Time; but I believe it won't be controverted, that there was no open Breach between the old staunch Friends of Liberty, before certain Gentlemen took it in their Heads to think they had a Right to the Superintendency of Publick Affairs, and resolved to sacrifice the Publick Repose to their private Resentment and Ambition.

One might be more minute on this Occasion; but as our present Situation requires rather healing than corrective Applications, I choose to wave what might naturally occur on this Part of my Subject. The present Conjunction admits not of Retrospections that must necessarily widen Breaches, which it is the Interest of all who wish well to the Community in general, to be closed.

It were to be wish'd, that we were all of this pacific, forgiving Disposition, a Disposition without which 'tis near to impossible that our Efforts against the common Enemy should have that Efficacy, which is the Interest of every good Englishman to desire. Yet commendable and necessary as a Disposition to Oblivion is at all times, but more particularly in the present Juncture, when we are in actual War with one Power, and probably forming Alliances, in apprehension that the War may become more general; I say, when our Situation is such as calls aloud upon us to unite, to see some Men employing their Talents for increasing our Divisions, and blowing up the Seeds of Dissension, must raise the Indignation of all that mean well to the Community.

The only Remedy to be prescribed against the Evil to be apprehended from the artful Endeavours of these unnatural incendiaries, is, to advise every Man who has Sense enough to discern the pitiful, private Views of our secret Enemies, to assume an honest Partisanship, and oppose them heartily and openly. Would the Honest and Well-meaning, who are,

without any doubt, the Majority of the People, shew a becoming Resentment against such national Malefactors, we should soon see them unable to disturb the domestic Peace of their Country, or to lay a Foundation for the Encroachments or Successes of a foreign Enemy.

If it should be doubted, that we are curst with such unnatural Brethren as I have been here declaiming against, let the Doubtful cast their Eyes on the two Party Journals of the 17th Instant: There they may behold the true Spirit of the Faction.

To what End can these *Hell-weatherers* of the Party, at a Time when general Harmony should be the Subject of every Pen, dwell in the most unjust, invidious Manner, on Measures that had been long before now justified as often as they were attempted to be vilified by those who are determin'd never to be pleas'd whilst they themselves are not in the Direction of Publick Affairs? To what End, but the Widening our unhappy Wounds, are the People endeavour'd to be harangued into an Irreverence for the present or any future Parliament that should not be composed of such restless Men as would throw the Nation into Confusion, and thwart a Prince that never once attempted to extend the Prerogative, or even stretch it as far as the Constitution allows him to do?

These are the evident Purposes of the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense*: And how consistent with that Patriotism and Loyalty the Party have all along pretended to, I leave to the Consideration of all those that have unthinkingly abetted and encourag'd these Snakes, whose infectious Envy increases in proportion to the Difficulties they have brought upon their Country.

'Tis merry enough to see those Scriblers shifting the Odium from themselves of being the Authors of our Animosities, who are incessantly raking into the Embers of Dissension, and blowing the Bellows of Sedition. And what is still more singularly ridiculous, they won't admit that there is any such thing as Animosity amongst a People whom they themselves have been stirring up to Undisfidence and Disaffection for twice Seven Years and more.

I wish it could be said, that there was no Animosity amongst us; but when 'tis a Truth as evident as the Sun, I can't but think, that the Denying it by those weekly Declaimers that have solely occasion'd it, looks as if they design'd to lull us into an imprudent, unsafe Inactivity, till the Flame should rise beyond the Reach of either the Executive, or even the Legislative Power.

With what other View can they deny the Existence of Animosity, who, in every County, every Borough, nay, every Parish and Family, have strenuously labour'd to root the Infection deep in the Minds of the Inhabitants? Is there a Corner of the united Kingdom, where the *Faction* have any Influence, or where the People were weak enough to be talk'd and wrote out of their Senses and natural Interest, that does not echo back to the Metropolis the Clamour and Disaffection so warmly and industriously cherish'd and propagated there?

And yet, manifest as our unhappy Animosities are, Animosities of their own producing and nursing, they are no where to be seen, no where to be found, if you'll take the Party's Word for't, and consequently 'tis wrong and unreasonable to make mention of any such thing; or advise in the most tender and affectionate Manner the laying them aside, in order to unite against all open and secret Enemies.

If Animosities do subsist, it is certainly prudent and paternal to wish and advise Harmony and Concord; and if they do not, where is the mighty Injury done in giving such fatherly Advice. Surely it won't be said, that the giving such Advice must necessarily produce what was intended to be destroy'd! I believe it may be said with much more Truth and Propriety, that the paternal Notice lately taken of our Feuds may be a Means of bringing back the Deluded to that Coolness of Temper which is so necessary at this Juncture, and which, if it should take Effect, must naturally defeat all the Schemes of those that hoped to rise by involving their Country in Confusion.

November 19th,  
1739.

T. Z.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

*Essenay*, Nov. 21. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters; viz. On the 18th, Stephen Reed, from Stockholm for London; On the 19th, Thomas Young, John Steward, from Ditto for Grenock; James Gilmore, from Riga for Dublin; Richard Gostley, Giles Gruinger, from Dantzick; John Brown, from Riga; all for London.

The Outward-bound are all sailed from hence, with the Wind at East, which continues.

*Essenay*, Nov. 24. N. S. On the 22d came in the Ships commanded by James Hawkes, and William Long, both from Stockholm for London; and are sailed from hence, with the Wind at East, which continues.

## HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Nov. 16. On the 3d arrived the Crawford, Harrison; the Sarah, Roberts, and the Leghorn, Brock, from London: On the 6th, the Rickman, West, and the Elizabeth, Dunn, both from Petersburg: On the 7th, the Silvia, Bolton, from Stockholm: On the 9th, the Happy Return, Sterling, from Philadelphia: On the 11th, the Samuel, Tate, from St. Martin's; the Princess Amelia, Mortland, from Rochelle: On the 14th, the Caledonian, Graham, from Virginia; the Pearl, Kilner, from Rotterdam: On the 16th, the Peter Maria, Fucey, from Bourdeaux. On the 17th sailed the Dorothy, Jore, for Bourdeaux: On the 17th, the St. Nicholas, Fleming, for Nantes; the Speedwell, Gorrigen, for Madeira and Antigua; the William, Gill, for Lisbon: On the 8th, the Clara Maria, Stangeburgh, for Rochelle; On the 10th, the Jane, Andrews, for Ditto.

Deal, Nov. 23. Wind W. S. W. Remains in the Majesty's Ship Dunkirk; the *Arcton* and *Booby*, Ellison, for Dublin; the *Perkins*, for Portsmouth; the *Success*, Jefferies, for Liverpool; the *Success*, Jones, for Guernsey; the *Parthen*, Shawland, from Barbados for London. The Dutch East-India Ship remains a little to the Northward of Ramsgate. They have carried him on a Schooner and Cable this Morning, and are in hopes of getting him well off. Arrived the *Success*, Spencer, and the Expedition, late Prinswick, from Maryland; the Partridge, Penhallow, from Virginia; and the Mary Ann, Hargrave, from Philadelphia.

Deal, Nov. 24. Wind S. W. Remains in the Downs his Majesty's Ship Dunkirk, with the outward-bound Ships, as per my last. The Dutch Ship remains as she did, and I hear they are taking the Goods out of her. Arrived the Elizabeth, Greave, from Jamaica; and a Ship from Maryland, Name unknown.

Graveland, Nov. 23. Passed by the Don Carlos, Diggs, from Leghorn; the Two Sallies, Dumme, from Newfoundland; and the Charming Sally, Gutteridge, from Oporto.

## Arrived at several Ports.

At Topsham, the *Ann*, Toller, from Newfoundland.

At Glasgow, the *Boyd*, Shannon, and the *St. Andrew*, Brown; both from Virginia.

At Falmouth, the *Middy*, Eaves, from Lisbon for London.

At Dover, the Two Sisters, Blackston, from Maryland.

## L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Jamaica, Aug. 13. Commodore Brown having receiv'd by the Shoreham Man of War his Majesty's Orders of the 15th of June last, for granting Letters of General Marque and Reprisals against the Spaniards, is preparing to put to Sea To-morrow, with his Majesty's Ships

	Commanders.	Men.	Gun.
The Hampton-Court,	Commodore Brown,	480	70
Windsor,	Berkeley,	400	60
Falmouth,	Douglas,	300	50
Torrington,	Knight,	250	40
Diamond,	Knowles,	250	40
Shoreham,	Boscawen,	150	20

Designing to leave the Sheerness and Blandford (20 Gun Ships) to convoy the Trade thro' the Windward



ward Passage, and at other Times to cruise for the Security of this Island; on the North Side of which the Drake Sloop is to cruise, to intercept any small Embarkations that may be made from St. Jago de Cuba. Commodore Brown did accordingly sail with his Squadron on the 14th, of which we gave an Account in this Paper of Thursday last, in an Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated the 31st of August.

Gibraltar, Oct. 25. General Sabine, Governour of this Place, died Yesterday. Rear-Admiral Haddock is in this Bay with his Majesty's Ships the Somerset, Lancaster, Edinburgh, Ipswich, Berwick, Plymouth, Grampus Sloop; Salamander Bomb Vessel; and the Mercury, Duke, and Ann Galley, Fireships. To-day came in Sir Chaloner Ogle in the Augusta, and the Eltham commanded by the Lord Augustus Fitzroy; which latter is ordered to proceed directly to Lisbon, and thence to Spithhead. [The Eltham arrived at Lisbon, November 6. as mentioned in this Paper of November 21, with the St. Albans, not the Kinsale, as by Mistake was said.] The rest of the Ships of War commanded by Rear-Admiral Haddock, keep cruising at the several Stations appointed them.

Whitehall, November 22.

An Account has been received by a Letter from Mr. Mann, who has the Care of his Majesty's Affairs at the Court of Florence, dated the 16th Instant, N. S. That he having acquainted Mr. Richcourt, the Great Duke's Minister, with the Advices that had been received of many Commissions being sent from Spain for fitting out Privateers to cruise upon his Majesty's Subjects, that Minister had shew'd him a Letter from the Great Duke, wherein his Highness orders him to be particularly careful that none of his Subjects presume, under the severest Penalties, to meddle in such Affairs. Mr. Mann further adds, that in Consequence of the Application which he made to M. Richcourt, at the Time the Spanish Minister at Florence received those Commissions from Spain, M. Richcourt dispatched an Express to M. Braitwitz, then at Leghorn, with Orders to declare publicly that the Great Duke's Pleasure herein; which was accordingly done to some Persons that were supposed to be provided with Patents from the Spanish Consul, and engaged in fitting out a Privateer, who were told, if they did not immediately desist, they, with their Families, would be banish'd, and their Goods confiscated; which entirely put an End to those Proceedings.

Whitehall, Nov. 22. Mr. Jackson, his Majesty's Consul at Genoa, having by the King's Order acquainted the Ministers of that Republick with the Advices that had been received, that Commissions had been sent from Spain to Genoa for fitting out Privateers to cruise upon his Majesty's Subjects; and having desired that an Order might be published, prohibiting the Genoese Subjects from taking or making Use of any Commissions of that Nature; [an Order for that Purpose] was accordingly printed and published at Genoa on the 18th Instant N. S.

Whitehall, Nov. 24. His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions: Lieutenant General Clayton to be Governor of Gibraltar, in the Room of General Sabine, deceased. Major General Hargrave to be Lieutenant Governor of the said Garrison. Lieutenant Colonel Peers to be Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers, lately commanded by the said General Sabine. Francis Fuller, Esq; Lieut. Col. to the first Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by Brigadier General Read: Charles Frampton, Esq; to be Lieutenant Colonel, William Merrick, Esq; to be first Major, and Richard Ingoldsby, Esq; second Major, to the said first Regiment of Foot Guards.

The Account from Madrid, which has been taken from Foreign Papers, and publish'd here, in relation to an English Man of War, a Spanish Merchant-ship, and a Portuguese Garde de Cotte, deserves no Manner of Credit; the Letters from Lisbon, which are of a much later Date, making no mention of any such Affair.

Capt. Smith, of Stepney Causeway, bound from Barbadoes to London, was, with his Ship and the Crew, lost on Beachy Head; the Mate only sav'd.

Child the Highwayman, who was some time since condemn'd at the Old Bailey for a Robbery on the Highway, and since receiv'd his Majesty's most gracious Pardon, was on Friday Night last seiz'd at his Lodging in Turn-again lane, Snow-hill, on Suspicion of having the Day before robb'd Gold, Esq; of Woodford in Essex, on the Highway, of his Watch and Money; and on Saturday he was carried before Sir William Billers, Kt. the Sitting Alderman at Guildhall, who, upon Child's desiring to be ad-

mitted an Evidence against some Persons now in Newgate and others not yet taken whom he says he can convict of Capital Crimes, remanded him to Wood-street Compter.

His Majesty was pleas'd to make the following most gracious Answer to the Address of both Houses of Parliament presented to him on Friday last.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,  
I Thank you for this dutiful Address, which is so agreeable to former Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament. Your unanimous and vigorous Support in carrying on the War, will be the best Means of procuring safe and honourable Terms of Peace; and you may rely on my utmost Care and Endeavour, to obtain effectual Security for the just Rights of Navigation and Commerce belonging to my Subjects.

Yesterday his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Princesses, went to the Royal Chapel at St. James's, and heard a Sermon preach'd by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain.

Six Companies of Invalids are marching from different Parts of the Kingdom, to reinforce the Garrison of Portsmouth, where Barracks are making for their Reception.

Twenty Pieces of Brass Cannon are likewise to be sent to the said Fortress.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Wilkinson Brathwaite, now or late of Thames-street, London, Wine-cooper.

Thomas Bourne, of Ludgate-street, London, Vintner.

William Rogers, late of Basinghall-street, London, Carpenter and Chapman.

John Hewlett, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Carpenter.

John Millson, late of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the County of Middlesex, Brewer and Victualler.

Robert Finch, of Castle-alley, London, Haberdasher of Hats.

John Derwas, of Abingdon, Berkshire, Mercer and Warehouseman.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	07 13	07 44

Bank Stock 137 3-4ths. India 156 3-4ths. South Sea 94 7-8ths. Old Annuity 108 1-4th. New ditto 108 3-8ths. Three per Cent 97 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 110. Five per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 31 4s. Premium. South Sea ditto 17s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 31 6s. 6d. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 93 3-4ths. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 51 5s.

This Day is published,  
[Price FOUR-PENCE.]

A COPY of the ROYAL CHARTER for Establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children. Printed for JAMES OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-Noster-Row.

This Day is Published, for the Year 1740. THE COURT KALENDAR Compleat.

Containing, I. The Births and Deaths of the Sovereigns, &c. II. A New and EXACT LIST of the present Parliament. III. A LIST of the Publick Offices and Officers. Price bound, with Rider's Almanack, 2s. or of each List separately, 4d. Printed and sold by J. Watton in Wardrobe Court, Great Carter-Lane, and the Bookellers in London and Westminster. Where may be had, The REASONS for and against the Seclusion of Sir G. C. from being Lord Mayor of London. Price One Shilling.

This Day is Publish'd,  
[Price One Shilling.]

A Congratulatory Letter to the Rev. Dr. Trapp, occasioned by his Four Sermons against Enthusiasm. In which the Rev. Mr. Bates's Notions of the Co-operation of the Spirit are examined and refuted. Let us earnestly beseech God to send forth his Light and his Truth, that we may all discover these Depths of Satan, this Mystery of Iniquity, on which we have been discoursing. Trapp's Sermon, p. 69. For if I build again the Things which I destroy'd, I make myself a Transgressor. Gal. ii. 18. By T. S. — Y, Esq; Printed for J. Roberts, at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane.

#### LAW BOOKS Lately Published, Printed for T. OSBORNE, in Gray's-Inn.

1. PRECEDENTS in Chancery: Being a Collection of Cases argued and adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, from the Year 1689 to 1742.

2. Reports of Cases taken and adjudged in the Court of Chancery, in the Reign of King Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III, and Queen Anne. Being special Cases, and most of them decreed with the Assistance of the Judges, and all of them referring to the Register Books; wherein are inserted added learned Arguments, relating to the Antiquity of the said Court, its Dignity, Power, and Jurisdiction: The great Case between the Dukes of Albemarle and the Earl of Bath. The Third Edition, with Additions.

3. Reports of Cases adjudged in the Court of King's Bench, from the 33d Year of King Charles II. to the 9th Year of King William III. With some Arguments in special Cases. By Robert Skinner late of the Inner Temple, Esq; Published by his Son Matthew Skinner, Serjeant at Law.

4. The Report of several Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, from the first of King James II. to the 10th Year of King William III. Collected by Roger Comberbatch, Esq; late Recorder of Oxford, Published by his Son Roger Comberbatch, of the Inner Temple, Esq.

5. Modern Cases in Law and Equity, in Two Parts: Containing, 1st. Reports of special Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Years of King George the First. 2d. Cases argued and decreed in the High Court of Chancery, in the 2d, 3d, 10th, and 11th Years of King George the First. To which are added, some special Cases on Appeals.

6. Cases argued and decreed in the High Court of Chancery in Three Parts. The Third Edition, carefully corrected from the Errors of former Impressions. To which are now added, Proper Notes and References to the ancient and modern Books of Law and Equity, with many new Cases, Maxims, and Rules, necessary for illustrating and explaining the Whole.

N. B. At the above said T. OSBORNE's may be had all manner of Books at the cheapest Rates, and Money for any Library or Parcel of Books and Manuscripts.

The most excruciating Rheumatism, and all Rheumatic Pains, fix'd or wandering, in the Limbs or other Parts, infallibly, and instantly cur'd without purging, or the least Trouble or Disorder.

BY incomparable Chymical Drops, which at once entirely free the Patient from that cruel Distemper; for they immediately restore a due and equal Circulation to the Fluids in the minute Canals, by effectually attenuating and subduing the pernicious Lensor, or obstructing viscid Humour which occasions all the Torture, in some that all Manner of Pain, though ever so violent, presently vanishes, to the Admiration of all who have taken them, who could not believe it in the Power of Medicine to give such sudden, and seemingly miraculous Ease, till happily convinced by their own Experience.

Hundreds who had been miserably afflicted with the Rheumatism many Years, and try'd most other Remedies in vain, have been instantly cured by these most excellent Drops, which have been never once known to fail. They are agreeable to taste, and for Safety might be given to an Infant; and are to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-street behind the Royal-Exchange, at 2s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS in WOMEN, tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from what Cause soever,

And also of IMPOTENCY in MEN, however occasion'd, or of so long Standing. The Famous and Inestimable PROLIFICK ELIXIR, The highest, richest and most powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended.

BEING the only true and infallible Cure for BARRENNESS in Women and IMPOTENCY in Men in the Universe, and which at once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have experienced, and that by promoting the plentiful Curricule of the Blood and Juices, raising all the Fluids from their languid, depressed State, to one more florid and sparkling, opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Vigour, and evidently replenishing the crisy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, thereby invigorating it to such a Degree as not to be impaired, but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and sensibly it renovates, recruits, and powerfully strengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It enforces a bright, lively Disposition, banishes Melancholy, inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression. It inspires a Plentifulness of Ladies, who for several Years were deemed hopelessly Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and brought forth Fruitful; and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by fast living, or otherwise, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inasmuch, that very many illustrious Families, who for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now blest with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs. It rectifies all Disorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of any Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and even keeps back the Effects of Old Age itself. It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, at 2s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.